FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli aircraft attacked "terrorist" targets on a mountain ridge east of Al-Damur 23 September, hitting buildings belonging to the DFLP and the Fatah dissident group headed by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by IDF radio. Voice of Lebanon radio said more than six people were killed or wounded in the raid, which set several buildings on fire. The radio also reported that the Syrian command in the Al-Biqa' Valley has ordered its forces on maximum alert in anticipation of a wide-scale Israeli operation in Lebanon.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal from its security zone in favor of UNIFIL was criticized by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who said it ignores the security needs of both Israel and the security zone itself, according to Jerusalem radio. On the other hand, Lebanon's ambassador to the United Nations told Voice of Lebanon that the Lebanese are "astonished and dismayed" by the U.S. abstention during the vote on the French resolution. President Amin al-Jumayyil stated earlier in a speech broadcast by the radio that Lebanon insists on total Israeli withdrawal and the deployment of UN forces up to the southern border in accordance with UNSC resolutions. He also appealed for Syrian assistance to prevent Lebanon from being "sliced up and fragmented" and promised to support all conclusions reached by the government dialogue committee. Al-Jumayyil welcomed the dialogue process as a "positive step" which must be accelerated, adding that he "will not permit it to stop or fail." As for the problem of Lebanese-based terrorism, the president said this can be overcome if the state is assisted in imposing its full authority throughout the country and in suppressing all violations of security.

The Beirut paper *Al-Nahar* published in its 24 September edition a letter from the "Organization of Revolutionary Justice," which claimed to have kidnapped Frenchman Marcel Kaudri in East Beirut, describing the hostage as a member of France's "anti-terrorist services," AFP reported. However, Kaudri is totally unknown to the French Embassy in Beirut, Paris radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes inflicted "considerable losses" in a raid on Iraqi oil installations at Al-Rumaylah, 50 km southwest of Basra, the Iranian Joint Staff Command announced in a communique reported by IRNA. Although the communique said all Iranian aircraft returned safely, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA stated that an Iranian plane was shot down over southern Iraq. On the other hand, IRNA claimed that an Iraqi plane was downed by a rocket fired by another Iraqi jet over the Al-Faw area. The incident occurred after an unsuccessful Iraqi attempt to raid Iranian oil installations in the northern part of the Gulf, IRNA said.

Iran

The Hague Tribunal — IRNA cited the London magazine *Middle East Economic Digest's report that the special Iran-U.S.* tribunal at The Hague has ruled in favor of Iran by ordering the United States to hand over to Iran almost $500 million contained in an account set up 5 years ago.

Turkish Truck Ban — Iran has banned the entry of Turkish trucks except for those carrying perishable goods or operating under the aegis of International Highway Transport, Ankara radio reported.

Kuwait

The attorney general's office announced that five Iraqi nationals have been charged with murder and other serious offenses in connection with the attempt to assassinate the amir and other terrorist attacks in 1985, KUNA reported.

Egypt

Security forces have arrested 25 members of an extreme leftist organization for distributing leaflets aimed at arousing and inciting the people against the government, *Al-Ahram* disclosed in its 21 September international edition. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm reported that 278 members of leftist parties* were arrested in nine governorates early that day.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — The House of Representatives lifted former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's parliamentary immunity on account of his illegal departure from the country, Tunis radio reported. In Switzerland, Mzali accused the Tunisian authorities of persecuting his wife and children in medieval fashion, AFP noted.

Western Sahara — An SDAR communique cited by Algiers radio claimed that the Moroccan authorities recently hosted a "Zionist military delegation" which inspected the Kingdom's defensive wall system in the Western Sahara.

Afghanistan

Some 3,000 armed rebels "openly joined the state" during the past 4 months and talks are continuing with 92 rebel bands comprising 6,000 persons, PDPA General Secretary Mohammad Najibullah stated in an interview with FRG television broadcast by Kabul radio. He claimed that the "counterrevolution bands" infiltrating from Pakistan and Iran have been brought to the point of "disgraceful collapse."

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FRG Television Interviews Najibullah 22 Sep
LD231849 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Comrade Sayyed Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee by an unidentified correspondent of the FRG television network ARD on 22 September, place not specified; Najibullah speaking in Dari, correspondent speaking in German with superimposed Dari translation — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Gorbachev, general Sscretary of the CPSU Central Committee wants to withdraw six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan by the end of 1986. What is the remaining number which stay in your country?

[Najibullah] The decision to begin the withdrawal of the internationalist Soviet troops is the joint decision of the Afghanistan and Soviet Union Governments. It is important that this peaceful action take place in the International Year of Peace.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned we can say that it is many times less than the number of U.S. troops stationed in the FRG which according to international sources numbers 249,400 U.S. troops and 188 U.S. bases in Federal Germany and, over half a million military troops and 1,500 U.S. bases stationed outside its territory. This is a genuine threat to the peace and security of the world public.

[Correspondent] How essential is the presence of the rest of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan? It is 7 years since the revolutionary government came to power, however, as is noticeable, it is not yet able to survive alone?

[Najibullah] By making such a decision — that is to say partial reduction of the Soviet troops which are stationed in the DRA — the leaders of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union believed that those who organize and are promoting armed aggression against the DRA, would properly perceive and value this unilateral decision of ours and in reply would cease outside interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. Regretably it must be mentioned that we have not yet witnessed such an action. Outside interference is not only continuing, but its dimension is expanding. Hence, although our heroic Armed Forces are becoming ever more courageous in the struggle against the enemies — and most of the operations against the bandits are being carried out by the DRA Armed Forces — the scale of intervention is so great that we are not yet able to dispense with the assistance of our friends. Despite this we should not forget that during these years the counterrevolutionaries, in collaboration with their masters, have created a large number of military camps and bulwarks in the territory of Afghanistan which require great force and time for their elimination.

[Correspondent] When you took your new job, you invited people to participate in the DRA state whom you previously called bandits and terrorists. What is your aim and what caused you to make such a move?

[Najibullah] It is the policy of our party and state in relation to the broadening of the social bases of the people's sovereignty. Two ex-commanders of the counterrevolutionary bands, who joined the revolution some time ago were elected to the composition of the Revolutionary Council. They serve our people sincerely. We have formed an extraordinary commission for national reconcilliation. The council will assess the numerous demands of the ex-counterrevolutionaries who have left behind their dark past. We announce with responsibility, that the doors of the DRA are open to those who want to return to the folds of their families, their lands, and their mountains. Naturally they must completely observe the laws of the DRA.

[Correspondent] Do you really believe that from among the counterrevolutionaries, who have been killed [as heard] in the course of war against your state, you will create sworn communists?

[Najibullah] I partially answered your question previously. There is a difference among counterrevolutionaries. We deal individually with those who voluntarily join the popular rule. During the past 4 months alone some 3,000 armed persons openly joined the state. Talks are continuing with 92 bands which include 6,000 persons. I would like to point out to you that the role of the counterrevolution has been portrayed in an exaggerated manner in the west. The counterrevolutionaries are not fighting for any ideological and class principles. They are murderous bands and bandits armed with modern weapons, including weapons manufactured in West Germany.

The part of your question referring to making communists of ex-bandits, is a pointless question, and it is worthwhile saying that it is a naive question. We believe in the fact that any individual who returns to a peaceful life, is a citizen of the homeland.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] you have been the head of the security organization. What is the position of the security organization vis-a-vis the rebels?

[Najibullah] It is true that, at the will of the party, I was the head of KHAD, that is the organ of decisive struggle against the counterrevolution and spies infiltrated from abroad. However, the people of Germany should know that this organ is essentially different to what exists in the West. This is not an organization for recording all citizens' particulars on computers in order to bring under surveillance all individual freedoms of citizens, as is usual in the West. This organ has been created because of the necessity to struggle against banditism and terrorism, which are the fundamental characteristics of the undeclared war against our country. The Ministry of State Security, the Army and Sarandoy and the Armed civilian forces in our country, jointly, have brought to the point of disgraceful collapse the counterrevolution bands who infiltrate from Pakistani and Iranian territories.

If it were not for foreign interference and aggression supporting the actions of the counterrevolution, this lunatic hue and cry full of lies about these so-called strugglers of the path of freedom, who are in fact the ignorant and cultureless enemies of freedom — or in simple words murderers and thiefs in whose pockets the price list for the murder of troops, officers and the elimination of equipment exist — these would be eliminated. If these so-called

mujahidin had the strength to face our Armed Forces, then they would not have resorted to the blind terrorism of murdering our children, women and elderly, which is the first sign of their weakness.

Area Bordering Iran Cleared of Counterrevolutionaries

LD240643 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 23, BAKHTAR: Around 2000 families of the Kohistan [spelling as received] District, Herat Province, bordering Iran, who had left their homeland owing to the poisonous propaganda of the enemies and were wandering in foreign countries, have returned to their homelands, said Ziauddin, honorary president of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) of the district.

He added that the councils of the NFF of the district have become able to attract masses of the people to them by explaining the aims of the party and the lofty aspirations of the NFF.

The Afghans who returned to their homeland, he said, were warmly received by the party, NFF, and the local people.

Material and moral assistance was rendered to them by the party and state of the DRA.

The Kohistan District is among the border districts of Herat Province. The district is at present cleared from the counterrevolutionaries. All the people, by joining the ranks of the NFF, setting up of revolution defence groups and tribal battalions, formed by people, are defending the gains of the revolution and interests of the people and the country, he said. The district council of the NFF of Kohistan was set up in April 1985 and at present the council consists of 63 local and village councils, Ziauddin said.

Karachi Reports Heavy Loss of Life in Paghman Clashes

BK240629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] There are reports of heavy loss of life in clashes between mujahidin and Soviet-Kabul forces around Paghman area in Afghanistan. The reports say that Kabul hospitals are filled with wounded from Paghman area where Soviet-Kabul forces launched an offensive at the beginning of this month. There are also reports of clashes in Parwan and Lowgar Provinces and in the vicinity of Jalalabad.

Mujahidin 'Foil' Soviet-Kabul Forces' Offensive

BK220230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, more than 250 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed in a clash following the Soviet-Kabul forces' attack on mujahidin positions in the (Tanjan) area early this month. The mujahidin foiled this offensive and reportedly destroyed 16 Soviet-Kabul tanks and several military trucks in this encounter.

There are reports of fierce clashes between the mujahidin and the Soviet-Karmal forces in Herat Province also.

IRNA: Opposition Groups To Aid Muslim Forces in Herat

LD191503 Tehran IRNA in English 1026 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov., Sept 19, IRNA — Representatives of nine Afghan opposition parties and revolutionary organisations, here Thursday announced their readiness to help the Afghan Muslim forces besieged by the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces, in western Herat.

The group opposing the Soviet backing regime of Afghanistan, in a meeting here at the office of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan, urged the Afghan revolutionaries to intensify their attacks on the occupying and government troops. They also stressed that assisting the besieged Afghans is duty of all Afghan Muslims. The group also expressed readiness to provide medical aid to the Afghan revolutionaries in Herat.

For a period of a month the Soviet and Afghan Government forces have besieged western areas of Herat in order to create watch posts around the area.

Ghandi Rules Out Darjeeling Constitutional Amendment

BK231609 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report just received, the prime minister has ruled out amendment of the Constitution to accord regional autonomy to the hill areas of Darjeeling District in West Bengal. Addressing the National Executive of the Congress-I Sevadal [volunteers] in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said any solution to the Gurkhaland issue will have to be found within the existing provisions of the Constitution. It is for the state government to deal with the situation arising out of the Gurkhaland agitation. Mr Gandhi said if the state government is unable to tackle the situation it can inform the center.

Briefing newsmen, the president of the Sevadal, Mr Tariq Anwar, said that the prime minister also referred to the communal tension in some parts of the country and asked the party workers to fight the menace of communalism. The meeting was also addressed by the All India Congress Committee-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh.

Darjeeling 'Tense' After Clash; Security Tightened

BK240403 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The situation in Darjeeling town of West Bengal continues to be tense following a group clash on Sunday [21 September] in which a woman was killed. Shops remain closed at different places in Darjeeling and Kalimpong towns for the 2d day yesterday following a 48-hour bundh [strike] called by the Gurkhaland agitators. The district magistrate said an official vehicle and a texi were set on fire by the agitators. However, there were no casualties. Security arrangements in all parts of the district have been tightened.

Police, GNLF Supporters Clash

BK240906 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] In West Bengal, one person was killed and five others including four policemen were injured in a clash between police and supporters of the so-called GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] at (Parpur Gora) tea garden in Jalpaiguri District yesterday. The district magistrate told our correspondent that the incident occurred when a police party went to arrest some persons allegedly involved in a murder case. He said the situation is under control and a police picket has been posted there.

Meanwhile, a bundh [strike] is being observed in Darjeeling and Kalimpong towns for the 3d day today following a group clash on Sunday [21 September] in which a woman was killed. The Darjeeling district magistrate told the All India Radio correspondent that the Army has been called out to assist the administration to keep the roads clear. Security measures will be further taken to bring the situation under control. So far, no untoward incident has been reported from anywhere.

Paper Comments on PRC 'Duplicity' on Border Issue

BK231115 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English
15 Sep 86 p 9, 13

[Article by Kashi Ram Sharma: "What Are the Chinese Up To?"]

[Text] The recently concluded seventh round, like the earlier six rounds of negotiations between India and China to thrash out the border dispute has not yielded any tangible results. This is in fact an understatement. The fact of the matter is that whatever marginal progress was made in the fourth and sixth rounds has also been undone. At the fourth round of the officials' meet in 1984, the two sides had agreed not to disturb the status quo, one may recall that the sixth round, which was held in New Delhi last November, had taken up the eastern sector for detailed discussion. The Indian side repeatedly argued that the McMahon Line which has also been the customary border between the two countries, be accepted. China with equal vehemence and emphasis argued back that McMahon Line is not acceptable to her.

Supported by tradition and custom, an important accepted norm of international law, and formally confirmed by the Simla Convention of 1914 and specified by the Indo-Tibetan agreement of March 1914, the McMahon Line obviously becomes our border with China. Pending a negotiated settlement on McMahon Line — from 1960 onwards except the Nathu La Pass clash in Sikkim in 1969 — the two sides have respected the status quo by sticking to their respective sides of the actual line of control. The Chinese intrusion into the Samdurong Chu Valley in Arunachal is, therefore, a disturbing and an unfortunate departure and it introduces an element of hostility and crisis in the Sino-Indian relations.

What could be China's calculations? What are the Chinese up to? Probing China's intentions is a hazardous exercise. What is puzzling to the students of China's foreign policy is the duality and even duplicity of China's stand on the border. On the one hand, China is, every now and then, reiterating that she is keen to settle the border tangle with India and thus improve Sino-Indian relations within the framework of bilateralism. On the other hand, since June this year, by constantly nibbling on the eastern sector, she is adopting a forward policy posture. China's actions on the ground are not as good as her words.

Rajya Sabha was taken by surprise on 5th August when Mr K. R. Narayanan confirmed the intrusion by the Chinese troops in the Samdurong Chu Valley inside Indian territory. The minister also disclosed that the Chinese penetration was 3-4 kilometres inside the Indian territory and that they also built up a helipad there. Subsequently it was also known that the Chinese troops were also building huts for encamping in the area. Chinese troops were brought to the valley by the Sikorsky helicopters supplied to China by United States. Surprisingly the local press in Arunachal showed more vigilance and published more hard information about the whole episode than the national press.

Only five days before Mr K.R. Narayanan's revelation in Rajya Sabha, Mr Shiv Shankar had categorically denied the existence of the helipad. Much before Mr Shiv Shankar's denial, Arunachal's chief minister, Mr Gegong Apang, as early as on July 27, had stated that a helipad had indeed been built by the Chinese in the

Indian side of the valley. This chronology of events raises two moot points. First, even after the chief minister's categorical assertion about the Chinese helipad and the movement of Chinese troops into the Indian territory, why the south block kept on contradicting the news? Does it indicate the failure of our defence reconnaisance and intelligence services? Could it be that our troops were under instruction from the centre that they have to avoid any physical encounter with the Chinese? At a time Mr Shiv Shankar was denying the existence of any helipad on the Indian side of the Samdurong Chu Valley, the local press in Arunachal was full of news that several Chinese helicopters had actually landed on the makeshift platform.

A second and more important question is the Union government's reluctance of sharing the information with the Parliament and public. The Chinese nibbling at the eastern sector started in mid June and by 27th July Arunachal's chief minister made a public statement about the incident. He confirmed the movement of the Chinese troops in the Indian side of the valley and the construction of a helipad by the Chinese. Is it plausible that the country's foreign minister did not know about it? From 1962 onwards, the Indian Government started a healthy practice of taking the Parliament and the public into confidence by sharing all the vital information on the border. Informed public opinion is a prerequisite of healthy functioning of democracy. Why a departure this time? Perhaps south block surmised that the Parliament and public may overreact which in turn may not auguer well with the opening of 7th round of negotiations at Beijing. But the Union government owes an explanation to the Indian public about the delay.

Over the last two decades or more, Indian public opinion on India-China relations and the border tangle has acquired a degree of maturity and sophistication. If the Union government wanted to prevent any hysteria kind of feeling in Parliament and public, then, the government ought to know that the Indian public opinion has grown too mature to be swayed into either of the two extremes of hysteria and euphoria over China. On the contrary, if the Union government views the whole incident as if nothing has happened, then, it is making a gross error.

Over the last 7-8 years a kind of complacence has given birth to a hypothesis in this country that the eastern sector does not pose much problem and that eventually, in the process of give and take, the Chinese would accept India's claims on the eastern sector. China's offer of "package" — which has never been made public by China — has also strengthened such a belief. The recent Chinese intrusion in Tawang District of Arunachal has exploded this myth. The recent note of China lays claim on about 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory on the eastern sector alone. Astonishing is China's contention *(China News Service* August 22) that of the eastern, middle, and western sectors of Sino-Indian territory, the eastern sector is most disputed area. It completely shatters the Indian perceptions that of three sectors, eastern sector is easiest to negotiate and settle.

Mr Shiv Shankar's statement on the floor of Parliament had another serious flaw. The honourable minister referred to the "thickness" of McMahon Line. If one looks at the map (both the Chinese and the Indian Government possess the original maps of McMahon Line) [sentence as published] carefully, it crystally clear to a man who has even a nauding [word as published] acquaintance with map reading that the "thickness" of McMahon Line is not more than 4-5 furlong. It is definitely less than a kilometre on the disputed spot. The Chinese intrusion took place within 4-5 kilometres of the Indian side of the valley. Then, does it mean that the only interpretation about the "thickness" of McMahon Line would be that the south block would like to keep open the issue of whether the Samdurong Valley was north (as the Chinese claim) or south of McMahon Line. China, while rejecting the Indian claims *(China Daily* of August 23) on Samdurong Valley contended that the valley is on the north of McMahon Line and therefore a part of Chinese territory. One wonders why the two governments have not given the exact coordinates (longitudes and latitudes) of the Samdurong Chu Valley. The fact of the matter is the parts of Samdurong Valley — China calls it by the name of Wangdung area — fall on both sides of the McMahon Line. The major parts of the valley are on the southern part of McMahon Line and therefore are on the Indian side. Very little portions of the valley seem to be on the Chinese side. A more authentic opinion among students of India-China border is that what the Chinese call Wangdung area (not valley) is a separate point and not even a part of Samdurong Chu Valley. The south block ought to known better. Moreover, the McMahon Line may be "thick" on the map but it follows the natural and normal course (rivers and hillocks) on the ground. Moreover, the principle of watershed clearly indicates the alignment of boundary between the two countries. "Thickness" of the line is entirely on account of the fact that it was drawn on the map with a nib.

As usual China has forthrightly denied that her troops have made any intrusions into the Indian territory. *China News Service* [CNS] on August 22 came out with a lengthy statement on the above theme. The CNS statement next day on August 23 was carried in full by the *China Daily*. Repeating her old argument that there is no "legitimate boundary" between China and India and that the "so called McMahon Line is an illegal" one, the statement claimed that it is not China intruding into Indian territory but it is India which is "nibbling" on her borders.

The statement revealed that, as early as July 16 this year, China's foreign minister had made it clear that "Samdurong Chu Valley area (namely the Wangdung area) has always been part of the Chinese territory." China also claimed that the disputed place "located not only far beyond the north of the traditional Sino-Indian boundary but also on the Chinese side of the line of actual control by the two sides," the statement went one step further. It said that "even according to the original map of the McMahon Line the Samdurong Chu Valley area is also located north of the latitude of the line sepcified on the said map."

China's statement may hang quite neat and clean but the students of the India-China border know it very well that the overwhelmingly majuscule parts of Samdurong Chu Valley are on the south of McMahon Line. If a teacher of geography has to cite a classical example of cartographical aggression to his geography class, then, the above Chinese statement is a fit one.

One possible explanation of the Chinese irruption into Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh could be that she wants to put Bhutan under warning and pressure. Bhutan shares 500 km

border with China and according to China's claim that whole stretch of 500 long km border is a disputed one. It is yet to be demarcated according to China. China and Bhutan have already had two rounds of negotiations and are preparing for the third one. China never concealed the fact that Bhutan figures on its list of irredentist territories. In the semantics of Beijing, China, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan represent the "five colours" which need to be blended.

Beijing is also attempting — through cajoling and persuasion — to open its embassy in Thimpu. The Chinese intrusion into the Indian territory cannot be viewed in isolation from its overall strategy and policy framework. If India does not take proper note of this stark reality, she will be doing so at a great peril to her national interests and territorial integrity.

Minister Warns Against Bilateral Goods, Services Deal

BK231638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of steel and mines, Mr K.C. Pant, has warned that any bilateral arrangements regarding trade and services will weaken the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi after attending the GATT conference in Uruguay, Mr Pant said the United States or any other country entering into such an arrangement would erode the GATT system. He categorically stated that services have been kept out of the GATT negotiation. This he described as important silverlining in the rather gloomy state of the North-South dialogue.

He said India went to the conference with an open mind and succeeded in safeguarding the interests of the developing countries. India's stand was supported by Yugoslavia, Brazil, Egypt, and a number of other developing nations. He said that is why it has been accepted to have a 2-track approach to multinational negotiations — one for goods within GATT and the other for services outside it. Now we have had about 4 years of difficult trade negotiations which will have a vital bearing on global trade relations, he said.

U.S. Unconcern Over Pakistan's Nuclear Arms Viewed

BK231120 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 15 Sep 86 p 9

[Editorial: "Pak Bomb Factor"]

[Text] Rajiv Gandhi's charge that the U.S. Government is doing nothing to prevent Pakistan from making nuclear weapons is not a new one; in fact, ever since he became India's prime minister, he has been voicing his government's concern over Pakistan's feverish activity to go nuclear, and more particularly the U.S. attitude of total indifference. If the U.S. arms aid, as has been made clear from time to time, is subject to Pakistan's staying clear of nuclear weapons, how is it that there is no effort on Washington's part to investigate the veracity of several press reports based on intelligence findings about Islamabad's weapons-oriented nuclear programme, as also about alleged Chinese collusion. The most intriguing aspect of U.S. unconcern is that in no way does Washington stand to gain if and when Islamabad acquires the Islamic bomb. Does it think that the bomb will scare the wits of the Soviet-backed Afghan regime, prompting Moscow into recalling Soviet troops stationed there?

The obvious intention of Islamabad in acquiring the weapon is to pressurise India on the one thorny issue it is unable to resolve with India: Kashmir. India's tolerance (it could have easily wrested from the then humbled Pakistan in 1971 those parts of Kashmir which it has occupied illegally since 1948) is again mistaken for weakness. Having shown the capability in 1974, India has resisted the temptation to join the nuclear arms club. Perhaps the Reagan administration is under the mistaken belief that Pakistan is acquiring the weapon to gain prestige via-a-vis India. A more plausible explanation that should in fact make U.S. policy makers ponder is the possibility of the Islamic bomb passing into the hands of thoroughly undependable Arab states like Libya or Syria and the horrendous consequences that might follow. Pakistan's acquisition of the bomb will only compel India not just to do likewise but even do one better: go thermonuclear. Israel, like India, is in immediate danger of the political fallout that might flow from Pakistan's acquisition, more so if Libya's involvement is established.

Pakistan's Nuclear Superiority Claim Dismissed

BK231145 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 1, 16

[By Rajendra Prabhu]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Sept 13 — The scientists at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) at Trombay tend to dismiss as a hyperbole the claim of the Pakistani nuclear energy establishment chief A.Q. Khan that his country has surpassed India in nuclear research in some sectors, particularly uranium enrichment.

"I am not impressed" (by that claim of the Pakistanis) Dr P.K. Iyengar, director of the BARC told this correspondent at Trombay headquarters of the centre recently.

Mr Iyengar, who was involved in the peaceful nuclear explosion of 1974 (PNE), has reasons to believe that India is far ahead of Pakistan in the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy with its own technological achievements.

About the Pakistani advance in uranium enrichment, it is well known that this was based on stolen designs of a foreign plant and technology obtained by working in that plant by Dr Khan himself. As against this, Indian scientists have mastered the technology not only of pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWR) but also of plutonium reprocessing and purification all developed by themselves. The Pakistanis who earlier were to get the French reprocessing technology were unable to proceed with it once the French backed out.

India's ability to obtain plutonium through its own technology base places it far ahead of Pakistan even in regard to access to nuclear fission materials in case any weapons programme is to be decided upon any time later. If Dr Iyengar is least impressed

by Pakistan's claim over uranium enrichment, it is because he knows that plutonium 'is any day better' than enriched uranium as a weapons grade material. [passage omitted]

The Dhruva reactor commissioned last year is considered an Indian technological break-through in obtaining extra pure plutonium. Many of the problems posed by Dhruva, says Dr Iyengar, are mainly because of its flexibiility — samples could be inserted into the reactor core or in the sides and taken out as needed and the fuel rods also could be irradiated for different time periods to obtain the right kind of plutonium. The fuel rods are also clad in aluminum to help reprocessing of the spent fuel to extract various items including plutonium. Because of these requirements the fuel rods are subject to much greater vibration than in a normal thermal reactor and this had presented many problems.

The reactor core of Dhruva is a highly complex area with various type beams kept horizontally and two engineering loops one at the top and the other at the bottom to obtain different levels of neutron fluxes. There are also through-tubes at two different heights passing from one side of the reactor to the other both of which are used to create troughs of neutron scattering useful for irradiation and research. Microprocessor controlled neutron spectrometers outside the reactor, direct the movement of neutron beams for various types of experiments.

Dr Iyengar claims that the problems created by vibration and other teething troubles of this extremely complex reactor core "have been licked" and solutions were being optimised. The reactor would be back to work in five weeks. [passage omitted]

Apart from Dhruva, another research break-through has been with throium irradiation in the Purnima-II and Kamini reactors and the production of fissile U-233 which is the basis of the third generation of nuclear power reactors of the future. U-233 is produced when thorium is subjected to different neutron fluxes.

Kamini is the precursor to the full scale conversion of thorium in fast breeder reactors. India's achievement in thorium conversion into fissile uranium ranks as unsurpassed by any developing country anywhere and has not been done even by several developed countries.

Electricity Workers Union in Assam Stage Strike

BK231617 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The indefinite strike resorted to by the Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram state electricity workers union since yesterday continued for the 2d day today. According to the Assam State Electricity Board press release, extensive damage to the transmission line has been reported in different parts of the state. Cases of sabotage in the transmission line have also been reported at many places. Mining activities in the coalfields of (Margeta) in upper Assam have been affected due to the damage in the electricity line.

Ziaul Haq Reiterates Elections Only To Be Held in 1990

BK231046 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the next elections will be held on schedule in 1990. The question of any other election, therefore, does not arise. He was addressing the local bodies councillors' convention in Ziarat this afternoon. He said the government is not playing on the whims of the politicians but on the wishes of the people. Those who did not participate in the previous elections should wait for the next elections.

Earlier on arrival in Quetta this morning on a 2-day visit to Baluchistan, the president was given a warm welcome. At the airport, he was received among others by the Baluchistan governor, retired General Mohammad Musa, the Chief Minister Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, members of the parliament and the provincial assembly. Later, the president accompanied by the provincial governor and chief minister and the federal ministers left for Ziarat where he will address a select gathering of the members of the parliament and provincial assembly, councillors, and tribal elites. The president is scheduled to meet delegations of councillors and zamindar [landlords]. He will also visit Ziarat residency which has been declared Qaid's [Muhammad Ali Jinnah's] national monument.

Former Indian Parliamentarian Ends Visit 23 Sep

BK231040 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] A former member of the Indian Parliament, Dr Subramanian Swamy, has said that Pakistani leaders are totally sincere in their desire to improve relations with India. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport before leaving for home this morning. Mr Swamy said he expected that the process of resumption of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan would once again begin in the coming months. He said during this present visit he has also learned facts about the hijacking of the Pan Am plane at Karachi Airport which he will place before the Indian people. He hoped these facts will bring out the true picture that Pakistan sincerely tried to solve this problem. Dr Swamy said the Indian passengers of the plane who had been interviewed in Bombay have all praised the Pakistani hospitality and the treatment given to them by the Pakistani authorities.

AFP: 4 'Intruders' Caught at Islamabad Airport

BK231456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 23 (AFP) — Four intruders caught in a restricted zone at Islamabad International Airport fled after wounding a security guard, airport sources said Tuesday. An Airport Security Force (ASF) guard challenged four persons on a runway Sunday near midnight, the sources said. Three of the intruders disappeared into the darkness and the guard fired on the fourth. The man fired back, wounding the guard, before fleeing, the sources said.

An ASF source confirmed the report and said the incident had no apparent link to the seizure of a Pan Am 747 jetliner at Karachi Airport by four gunmen last September 5. One newspaper here speculated that the intruders were burglars after material stored at the airport.

A police investigation was said to have been launched.

India's Plan for Dam in Kashmir Violates Treaty

BK231604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Federal Cabinet has taken a serious note of the fact that India has planned to construct a dam on Jhelum River in occupied Kashmir, violating the Indus Basin Treaty [IBT]. Pakistan has come to learn that the Indian Government intends to construct a dam at the mouth of Wular Lake which will have the capacity to store more than 300,000 acre/foot water. According to the IBT such a dam cannot be constructed. Under this agreement, the maximum quantity of water which can be stored along the Jhelum River is only 10,000 acre/foot. The Pakistani commissioner for the IBT had protested to the Indian Government in this connection a few months ago. Pakistan is taking further appropriate steps in this regard in accordance with the IBT agreement.

The Federal Cabinet meeting, held in Rawalpindi today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, discussed the country's domestic situation and reviewed the law and order situation in certain parts of the country. It took serious note of certain incidents of terrorism and approved steps to control them. It also discussed the hijacking of the Pan Am airliner. The Cabinet also approved an amendment to the Special Courts Act 1975 for controlling terrorist activities, empowering the federal and the provincial governments to set up special courts to expeditiously deal with such cases. The Cabinet also approved an amendment to the dangerous drugs act under which the assets of the persons, who are convicted by courts for their involvement in smuggling and drug trafficking, can be confiscated.

The Federal Cabinet approved an amendment to the Electoral Lists Act to bring them in line with the Constitution. It also approved a proposal for the establishment of an autonomous board for the Islamabad hospital complex. [passage omitted]

Commentary Reiterates Claim Over Kashmir

BK220624 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1715 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Peace is essential for progress and prosperity. For the establishment of durable peace in the region, normalization of relations between Pakistan and India is a necessary step. It is for this reason that Pakistan has launched a peace offensive with India since long. [sentence as heard] Each time President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq had the opportunity to meet Prime

Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, he reiterated Pakistan's sincere desire for improvement of relations.

The main hurdle for the normalization process is the Kashmir issue. As per a resolution of the United Nations, both India and Pakistan are committed to grant the right of self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. But, unfortunately, like Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said in a historic public meeting in Muzaffarabad on 20 September, India has backed out from its commitment. The national press in Pakistan feels that it is due to the fact that the Indian leaders know what the people of Jammu and Kashmir really want. This attitude will, however, bring no good returns eventually.

Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo is right to express the confidence that the people of Jammu and Kashmir would decide to accede to Pakistan by an overwhelming vote after they attain the right of self-determination. This would indeed be quite logical because Pakistan is an Islamic republic where the people live as per the teachings and values of Islam. The majority of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are Muslims.

Like the prime minister said in his address to a joint session of Azad Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Azad Kashmir Council on 20 September, it is the earnest desire of the people of Pakistan and the people of Azad Jammu and Kashmir to make this society a practical example of Islamic principles where the Koran and the sunnah should rule supreme. The prime minister said that Kashmir liberation movement (?was) a struggle of the subcontinent. He assured the Kashmiri brethren that Pakistan will continue to support them to secure their right of self-determination. He said Pakistan fully respected the aspirations of Kashmiri people and they were with them in their struggle for achievement of the right of self-determination. Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said the entire world recognized this right. The United Nations resolutions are on records, which clearly state that Kashmiri people should be given the right to decide their future. He said that India had taken the Kashmir issue to the United Nations itself but has gone back on its commitment.

The prime minister said that the Kashmir dispute is the basic contention between Pakistan and India and has always been recognized as such. Both the countries are committed that the issue should be settled through negotiations under the Simla agreement.

In addition to the fact that majority population of Jammu and Kashmir are Muslims, there are also other factors that justify the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan. All the rivers and roads of Kashmir lead to Pakistan. A 100-percent Kashmir traditional trade with the outside world was conducted through areas that form part of Pakistan today.

Unfortunate wars have taken place over the issue. India might have thought that Pakistan would give up its support to the Kashmiris in their struggle for the right of self-determination. It might also have thought that the people of Jammu and Kashmir would eventually get reconciled to their present position. It should be realized that such steps amount to wishful thinking only. Pakistan cannot abandon its principled stand on the Kashmir issue, nor will the people of Jammu and Kashmir ever give up their demand for the right of self-determination. The Kashmir issue could only be solved through a plebiscite.

SRI LANKA

Security Forces Kill 16 Terrorists in Batticaloa

BK221407 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1257 GMT 22 Sep 86

["OANA/POOL" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 22 *(Lanka Puwath)* — Sixteen separatist terrorists were killed by the Security Forces in a search operation at Vakaneri in the Batticaloa District in eastern Sri Lanka last night, the Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath*.

It said, that the Security Forces searching terrorist hideouts in Vakaneri killed 16 terrorists and recovered a large quantity of grenades and explosives, wire rolls, and batteries.

AFP Views Batticaloa Situation

BK231536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Colombo, Sept 23 (AFP) — Two civilians died after being caught in crossfire in a clash between Tamil militants and Security Forces in northern Sri Lanka, security sources said Tuesday. Tamil militants also exploded a bomb on the railway line between Eravur and Batticaloa in the east Sunday, but caused no substantial damage, a military spokesman said.

Two civilians were killed and a soldier injured Sunday as Tamil militants clashed with a security patrol in Mullaithivu District in the northeast, sources said. The civilians were caught in crossfire.

Security Forces destroyed seven well-constructed Tamil militant bunkers in a mopping-up operation to clear the district within a 20 to 25 kilometer radius of Jaffna in the north, security sources said. Six members of the Security Forces and several militants were injured.

The situation remained tense in Batticaloa Tuesday, following a car bomb attack Thursday which killed 13 people was eased, official sources said. [sentence as received]

Strict security was in force to prevent any further violence, as schools and shops reopened, the sources said.

A 6 pm to 5 am curfew was still in operation in the town, the sources said.

Militants among Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamil minority are waging a bloody campaign for greater autonomy in the north and east of the country.

Khamene'i Delivers Speech to Open New School Year

NC230816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Speech by President Khamene'i at a ceremony to open the new academic year at the Mohammadiyeh boys' school in Tehran — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the Almighty. I extend my congratulations to these dear students. They are the hope of the imam and of the 'umma; they are the hope for the future of our revolution and country. I also congratulate the dear and caring teachers, instructors, families, and parents.

You, dear children of the nation, are the valuable flowers and saplings in this garden. You are the ones who must ensure that the future of our country and revolution will flourish by your rapid growth and your complete readiness. The teachers and instructors are the caring gardeners of these flowers and saplings. The revolution, Islam, and the Iranian nation are watching this bountiful garden grow. Our enemies are striving to render our schools inefficient. This is actually a threat to the future of the revolution. The more today's schools flourish, become active, and achieve a high scholastic standard, the brighter the future of this revolution and nation will be. You, dear ones, must study and achieve the bright and lofty virtues and standards of Islam in order for the future of the revolution to be ensured. Parents at home and teachers in the schools obviously both play an important role in this growth and progress.

Our schools and our dear students, both boys and girls, have served the revolution during their scholastic terms. Our schools have given us valuable and dear martyrs. Many of our students have participated on the fronts and have played a great role in the war between good and evil. School is also a front. Girls and boys in schools throughout the country should participate in self-growth. The great families and dear children of our martyrs are red flowers that adorn our schools. Students and teachers should appreciate these dear children of the martyrs. We must provide more services for these dear ones.

Our brothers and education officials have made great strides. But we must exert even more effort to elevate education in our country comprehensively. A major part of these efforts must be made by you, the students. Equally important roles must be played by teachers and parents. Parents should cooperate with the schools and help the teachers and students. The construction of schools is an important national duty for all our people, especially for our revolutionary and pious people.

I hope that this academic year will be better than any in the past. I hope that the growth of our dear ones during this time will be rapid and that we will witness many successes by them. May God's blessings be upon you.

Tribunal Rules U.S. Must Pay $500 Million

LD231051 Tehran IRNA in English 1032 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 22, IRNA — The United States has been ordered to hand over to Iran the nearly $500 million balance from an account set up five years ago after the release of American Embassy officials held in Tehran by revolutionary students in January 1981.

The special Iran-U.S. tribunal at The Hague recently ruled in favour of Iran, instructing the two sides to negotiate details by 20 December, according to the London-based *Middle East Economic Digest* (MEED).

"If no agreement is reached by then, the tribunal will effect the transfer itself, probably in early 1987," MEED said.

Minister Lauds OPEC Compliance With Quota Accord

LD231629 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA — Iranian Deputy Oil Minister for International Affairs Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili lauded OPEC member countries for making available statistics on their oil output since September 1st, here Tuesday.

Ardabili said that the statistics provided by these countries indicated that all of them had observed their OPEC-assigned quotas.

The deputy oil minister furthermore said that the daily output of some OPEC members in the first two weeks of September was even lower than their quotas.

Oil exports statistics presented by Indonesia, Algeria, Libya, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Gabon, Kuwait, and Qatar proved that these countries have taken positive steps towards safeguarding the interests of all OPEC member states, he said.

The official said that the delay by some countries providing such figures as well as some other minor difficulties in this regard will be shortly removed.

Said Ardabili of a copy of a report filed by OPEC Secretariat and its special committee in Vienna: "The current agreements and cooperation among the member states give hope that the cooperation will continue even after the reduced output accord of nearly 14.8 bpd expires".

As long as OPEC members continue to abide by their agreements and non-OPEC oil producers continue cooperating with the organization to stabilize the oil market, oil prices will likewise rise, he said.

Deputy Minister Ardabili added that all OPEC members are well aware that exports of oil from various terminals or makeshift platforms should be contained in their output statistics, Ardabili said.

The official also noted that he had sound evidence that all OPEC members are willing to continue such cooperation in order to boost prices and increase their revenues. He noted that such collaboration will guarantee the success of the future OPEC ministerial meeting.

He also praised some non-OPEC oil producers such as Mexico, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, and Norway for having cut their oil output in a bid to help stabilize the oil market and move up prices. Ardabili called for further cooperation between these countries and OPEC.

War Will End if Iraqi Ba'thist Regime 'Replaced'

LD231959 Tehran IRNA in English 1837 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA — Majlis Vice-Chairman Mohammad Yazdi in a press conference said Tuesday that if a popular regime replaces the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq, the Islamic Republic will end the war against that country. But, he added, the future regime in Iraq should pay Iran war reparations.

The would-be regime must also guarantee the rights of Iraqi refugees who have been forcibly deported to the Islamic Republic, during the course of the imposed war, Said Yazdi.

Replying to a question posed by a Greek reporter, Yazdi said that Iran's conditions for ending the war have been repeatedly made clear and added that Iraqi Muslims should determine their future regime.

Questioned about the Iranian Navy's interception and inspection of ships in the Strait of Hormuz and for confiscation of cargo bound for Iraq, Yazdi replied that it is Iran's legitimate right based on international regulations to do so.

Answering to an Egyptian correspondent's question on women's rights in Iran, Yazdi said that numerous laws have been passed in Majlis protecting and preserving their rights in harmony with Islamic principles. He added that women enjoy equal rights as men in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

'Lofty' Ayatollah Says Khomeyni Not To Be 'Emulated'

TA231426 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Khomeyni and his self-styled Islam have once again been rejected and condemned by a true and lofty clergyman. A report at hand indicates that Ayatollah Seyyed Abolqasem Kho'i, in an interview with a Pakistani correspondent, said that under no circumstances is Khomeyni a religious source or someone to be emulated. In recent years Ayatollah Kho'i has repeatedly criticized Khomeyni and the antireligious approach he pursues, and has described Iran's current regime as the center of Islam's disgrace in the world. In his interview with the Pakistani correspondent, Ayatollah Kho'i called for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Jalali Says Army 1 Step From 'Final Victory'

LD231927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] On the eve of the 7th year of the imposed war, two types of light arms that have been manufactured in the armament factories of the defense industry organization by Iranian specialists have come into production.

Defense Minister Colonel Jalali, in a radio, television and press conference this afternoon announcing this, described the current situation on the battlefronts, the logistical capability of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the country's defense industry's innovations and developments. He said that the war is now at an extremely delicate and destiny-making stage. The combatants of Islam are only one step away from final victory and the defeated Iraqi Army is also only one step away from death. Col Jalali added: We are duty-bound to exploit all our resources in the current year to deliver the final blow to the Iraqi regime and settle the war in favor of the Islamic Republic of Iran once and for all.

Turning to the innovations in the defense industries, the defense minister said: Over the past few years, and in '65 [year beginning 21 March 1986] in particular, the defense industries have experienced a particular period of innovation and development. The production of military hardware in the current year has increased conspicuously. In some instances the production has increased by ten times over last year. He referred to two types of light arms that have recently reached production stage. He said: These arms have been manufactured at higher quality than their foreign counterparts entirely by the experts of the defense industry organization. They will gradually replace the existing foreign-made stock. Our correspondent reports that one of the weapons is a 9-mm sidearm and the other is an assault weapon called the (?p-9) that is replacing the Uzi submachinegun and can hold 30 rounds of ammunition.

Regarding other achievements in the defense industry, Col Jalali said: As a result of the efforts of the experts and researchers of the defense industries we have achieved a great deal of progress in the missile industry, in rebuilding aircraft, and in manufacturing spare parts for military hardware. In matters of research, the Defense Ministry has extensive cooperation with other bodies and institutions such as the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Ministry of Heavy Industries and the university jihad.

In conclusion, about the establishment of the defense industry university, he said it would be set up in Mehr [month beginning 23 September] and receive students. It will be able within the next 5 years to train the cadre needed for designing and manufacturing the country's military hardware.

University Makes 'Medicine' To Neutralize Toxic Gas

LD231734 Tehran IRNA in English 1703 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Esfahan, Sept 23, IRNA — Esfahan University here has made several types of medicine for neutralizing toxic chemical gases and is ready to mass-produce them.

A university official told IRNA here Tuesday that such medicines are important for counteracting the toxic effects of chemical weapons employed by the Baghdad regime.

The official said that the construction jihad of the university has also initiated a strategic plan which will enhance Iranian combatants reconaissance ability of the enemy's positions at the war fronts.

After six years of the Iraqi-imposed war the universities should boost their activities, said the official, and "if they become successful in meeting the technological needs of the war efforts, most problems of our sacred defense will be solved," he added.

22 Battalions Depart Khorasan Province for Fronts

LD231946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] On the 2d day of War Week and in continuation of the departure of the large Karbala' convoys, in memory of the martyr Kaveh from Khorasan Province, this afternoon, 22 battalions of combat-infantry troops from mobilization units of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, who had gathered in Mashhad from various towns and cities of Khorasan Province, left the shrine of the eighth imam, peace be upon him, to join the battlefronts of the war of light against darkness. Before departing, the mobilization forces took part in a glorious ceremony and marched in the streets of Mashhad, chanting the crushing slogan: War, war until victory. They were enthusiastically seen off by the martyr-nurturing ummah of Mashhad and Friday imams of various regions of Khorasan Province. They were taken to the battlefronts by train.

I would like to add that with the departure of these 22 battalions, the total number of battalions dispatched yesterday and today reached 30 battalions; they will be followed by more battalions within the next 2 weeks so as to bring the total to 50 battalions, fixed for Khorasan Province. This is according to a quotation from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps' commander of Khorasan Province.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,603

LD231616 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA — Iraq's Al-Rumaylah oil installations 50 kms south west of Basra sustained considerable losses when they were bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 14:30 hours Tuesday, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2603 released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that the fighters after successfully carrying out the mission returned safely to their bases.

Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected 20 cargo ships and oil tankers sailing under foreign flags in the Strait of Hormuz Monday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq.

Meanwhile, two cargo ships of foreign nationalities intercepted and escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection on September 14 and 15 were released on Monday and Tuesday after the Navy had been satisfied that there were no Iraqi-bound goods aboard them.

In the western fronts, an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy tanks and five bunkers set afire Monday when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions Monday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several enemy bunkers and observation posts. Iraqi engineering operations were also halted.

In the southern fronts, exchange of artillery fire raged more heavily in Sharhani, Zayd, Talaiyeh, and Chazzabeh and that Iraqi forces incurred substantial casualties and losses when their positions were reconnoitered and shelled by Iranian troops on Monday.

Reconnaissance flight of Iraqi helicopters were checked throughout the fronts on Monday, according to the Joint Staff communique.

Iraqi Plane Downs Another Iraqi Fighter

LD231732 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA — An Iraqi war plane was shot down by one of its own jet fighters Tuesday while they were taking evasive action to flee the Persian Gulf airspace and as a result of timely action of Iran's Islamic defenders.

A total of three enemy war planes had attempted to bomb Iran's Bahregan oil installations, south of Khur-Musa in the Persian Gulf, at 11:30 GMT Tuesday, but were immediately driven back by the Iranian jet fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

The Iraqi war plane was hit by a rocket over the Al-Faw peninsula and crashed inside Iraq.

This is the first recorded instance of an Iraqi war plane being downed by one of its own aircraft, and observers believe that the move reflects the mounting of differences and internal crisis in the ranks of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH), commenting on this unprecedented event, said that the incident is an indication of differences inside the Iraqi Army.

The spokesman added that following Iran's victorious "Val-Fajr-8" thrust, which led to the liberation of Iraq's Al-Faw peninsula in February this year, several reports reaching here had particularly indicated clashes inside the Iraqi Army. This incident, he went on, is believed to be the beginning of a series of new moves in the Iraqi Army.

Talking further on the same subject, the WIH spokesman also pointed to the Monday night addresses of the Iraqi ruler to a group of pilots.

In the address Saddam Husayn clearly confessed to the differences and disagreements among this militarymen. "This anxiety was clearly obvious," he noted.

Saddam, in the speech clearly intended to frighten the pilots by threatening that any pilot who misses a predetermined target, is prolonging the war and as a result would be held responsible for the bloodshed in the fronts, the spokesman said.

Raid Staged in Hur al-'Azim Sector

LD241136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] On the second day of the War Week, the combatants of Islam staged a raid against Saddam's forces, destroying enemy hideouts and two posts east of the Tigris River in the Hur al-'Azim sector at 2100 hours last night.

The Kheybar brigade combatants who performed this operation used the cover of darkness and special combat tactics to first remove a considerable number of obstacles, like barbed wire, and mines, and then surprise the enemy. Seeing the onslaught of the combatants of Islam, a number of enemy troops immediately tried to flee, but they saw that they were surrounded by the mighty forces of Islam. Consequently, a company of Marines from Iraq's VI Corps were completely wiped out by the soldiers of Imam Husayn, peace be upon him, in this month of the victory of blood over the sword.

While carrying out this successful operation, our combatants set fire to four Iraqi boats moored alongside the posts, destroyed eight machine guns and RPG's, two 60mm mortars and their ammunition, three slit trenches and fox holes, and two floating pltforms, and set fire to the communication systems installed in the two posts. In addition, the combatants of Islam set fire to a large ammunition dump, the flames of which lit up part of the Hur al-'Azim sector.

KEYHAN Comments on War, Nonaligned Movement

PM240937 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Sep 86 p 2

[KEYHAN editorial: "From the Loneliness of Karbala' to the Establishment of a Global Islamic Front"]

[Excerpts] One of the lessons of the month of Moharram and Husayn's 'Ashura is the lesson of steadfastness in the confrontation against cruel elements and also a lesson on remaining faithful to one's promises. These promises speak of a righteous path, a correct stance. Remaining faithful to these principles is a sign of dignity and freedom.

These lessons do not need schools or books, they need the presence of humans at the scenes of right against wrong, and they need time. [passage omitted]

The world is now face to face with circumstances similar to those of 'Ashura, and the mission of safeguarding Husayn's (peace be unto him) blood, martyrdom, and revolutionary logic is now up to the Muslim people of Iran. If at that time the blood of Husayn and his comrades insured Islam as a religion and a revolutionary doctrine, this duty is now ours to guarantee with our resistance and heroic defense, the power of the antiaggressive, liberating, and revolutionary Islam throughout the world. [passage omitted]

It is because of this view that the people and the leadership of the Islamic Revolution are determined to continue the war until victory and until their just and right demands are met. This decision is not due to "stubbornness," as some believe. There are no political games or personal considerations behind this war. This is a war of ideology and belief, it is not a war of swords and daggers. It is a fight between the demand for justice and accepting indignity and compromise. A victory for the Islamic Republic of Iran means rubbing the reactionaries' faces in the dirt; it means the defeat of conspiracies launched by imperialism and world arrogance in the region.

This goal is even worth the life and blood of our last brave warrior. It was with this logic that Imam Khomeyni said during the first days of Iraq's aggression against us: "If this war lasts 20 years, we stand firm." And it is according to this logic that he says proudly after 6 years of war: "We shall fight until the last house and until the last person. While I am alive, do not speak of compromise and peace." So would it not be fair for those who have never taken up their swords to fight the aggressor to stop condemning the war in their writing?

What do we now have to fear from one who does not support our war, our defense, and our struggle? The Islamic Republic of Iran did not start its heroic and just defense with any country's permission. So it does not have to beg anyone for its rights and demands. It does not have to seek to justify the war's continuation in any of their resolutions. This editorial is not being negative or contradictory toward our diplomatic and political efforts in the world arena, but it must be noted that our justification in the war is determined by our doctrine and our understanding.

The summit of the nonaligned heads of state once again asked both Iran and Iraq to end the war, in its final communique, without mentioning the aggressor country. But Iran presented the following reasons for its protest against the final communique of the political committee and pointed out its vast differences in terms of Iran's own just position.

1. The communique does not mention Iraq's direct responsibility in starting and continuing the war. Actually, this responsibility cannot be shared. War is recognized as the greatest international aggression and has a sole responsible element which must be identified.

2. Iraq has not been condemned as the side responsible for this war.

3. It is beneath the dignity of the Nonaligned Movement to adopt a policy asking for compromise with a great aggressor.

4. There has been no mention of Iraq's repeated violations of international regulations. The renewed deployment of chemical wepaons by Iraq, which has occurred repeatedly even following a direct condemnation of this regime by the UN Security Coun-

cil, shows in reality the level of respect shown the Nonaligned Movement by Iraq.

5. The existing communique in no way describes the realities of the war or its developments.

For the above reasons, this position-taking is neither constructive nor does it make the slightest bit of difference due to the belittling of Iraq's crimes. It is therefore unacceptable as far as the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned.

It is for these reasons that we see in the language of diplomacy that, even if Iran is right, political considerations have prevented Iran's just position from being mentioned. [passage omitted]